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First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1922

THE WEATHER  
Showers to-day and to-morrow; fresh east winds, shifting to south.  
Full Report on Last Page

TWO CENTS  
In Greater New York  
THREE CENTS  
Within 200 Miles  
FOUR CENTS  
Elsewhere

## Pinchot Wins Nomination From Alter By Close Vote

Has Majority of 7,639 in Gubernatorial Contest, With 426 Out of 7,934 Districts To Be Counted

Organization Cut In Two Big Cities  
Nominee Says His Success Was Helped by Women's Support; Pepper Victor in Senatorial Fight

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune*  
PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Gifford Pinchot, formerly national and Pennsylvania State Forester, and disciple of the political teachings of Theodore Roosevelt, has won the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania over Attorney General George E. Alter.

Pinchot's nomination is conceded by Governor William C. Sproul, W. Harry Baker, secretary of the Republican State Committee, and leaders of the Allegheny County organization, all of whom supported Alter.

Mr. Baker conceded Pinchot a final majority of from 50,000 to 40,000 on the face of early afternoon returns. Shortly after 2 o'clock, when it was apparent the Alter majority was steadily fading, Mr. Baker sent a message to Pinchot congratulating him upon his victory in the closest fight in the history of Pennsylvania politics.

With only 426 election districts of the state's 7,934 missing Pinchot had ahead over Attorney General Alter of 7,639. The unofficial figures were: Pinchot, 495,442; Alter, 487,803.

The missing districts are said to have heavy majorities for Pinchot. The count was slow, but on the basis of the completed returns Pinchot's majority over Alter is not expected to be nearly as large as 40,000 estimated by Mr. Baker.

*Allegheny Fails Alter*  
Although Mr. Baker conceded the nomination to Pinchot before the actual figures showed a lead for him, there was no mistaking the ultimate result. Early in the morning when Alter had a lead of 25,000 over the Forester, Mr. Baker entertained hopes that the organization would win by a small majority. But as increasing returns from Allegheny County failed to make up the losses suffered by the Vares or the Pinchotites, Mr. Baker realized the fight was lost.

Pinchot was sitting with Baker in his office at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee as the Republican vote was flashed by the concession across the state.

United States Senator George Wharton Pepper, candidate for the unexpired term of the late Senator Boies Pennington, was nominated over Congressman William J. Butler by a majority estimated at more than 211,000.

Tajor David A. Reed, candidate for the Knox seat in the United States Senate, had no opposition and was given a heavy vote.

## Women Won Fight, Says Mrs. Pinchot

"To Them Campaign Was Waged on a Moral Issue," She Declares

By Mrs. Gifford Pinchot  
PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The Pinchot victory has amazed the country. It adds a new chapter to the history of Pennsylvania politics and one that is of the utmost significance. The organization has always boasted that, except for 1912, when Roosevelt carried the state, it had never been defeated in a direct primary and to do so was generally conceded to be an impossibility.

In the final result the woman's vote counted very heavily. To them the campaign was waged on a moral issue, and, under the leadership of Mrs. Barclay Warburton, vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee, they came into the fight as to a crusade, eagerly, selflessly and devotedly. Almost overnight they perfected a state-wide organization in every county, borough, township, ward and precinct. A house-to-house canvass was made, not only in cities, but in the country as well, and almost every voter in the state was interviewed, these calls, in many cases, being followed up by telephone messages and reminders.

Pinchot clubs were organized by the women, and all meetings held for any purpose were covered with literature, and, where possible, with speakers. The women furnished watchers at the polls, ran automobiles to bring in the vote, and rendered literally invaluable service. It is impossible to tell a quarter of what they did. But one thing is certain, but for them Pinchot would not have been Governor of Pennsylvania next January.

Pinchot's nomination assures a Republican victory in the fall and makes certain the return of a solid Congressional delegation from Pennsylvania to uphold the hands of the President. It is a dedication of the party to those ideals upon which it was founded.

## News Summary

**FOREIGN**  
Genoa conference will adjourn tomorrow after signing non-aggression agreement to continue until January 28, 1923.

French and United States about to reach agreement on Syrian mandate.

**DOMESTIC**  
Gifford Pinchot wins Republican nomination for Governor in Pennsylvania in close contest.

Chicago Chief of Police orders patrolmen to shoot to kill in effort to end outlaws of labor gangsters.

State completes case in first of West Virginia miners' trials.

**LOCAL**  
Midvale Steel advances on report of Bethlehem merger and further inroads on six-company combine.

Governor assails politicians who affect love for "the people" to forward own selfish interests.

Undermyer calls Daugherty Harding's "biggest blunder"; predicts failure of prosecution of war profiteers.

Big panhandler tells small cop as Fifth Avenue crowds walk.

## Daugherty Assailed by Undermyer

Terms Appointment Blunder and Advises Government to Get Real Lawyers to Push Fraud Cases

Calls New Round-Up Joke to the Crooks

Charges Attorney General Fritters Away Evidence of Lockwood Committee

The "worst blunder" made by President Harding was the appointment of Harry M. Daugherty as Attorney General, Samuel Undermyer, counsel to the Lockwood housing committee, asserted last night in an address before the Dunwood Lodge of Freemasons at Masonic Temple in Yonkers.

Mr. Undermyer spoke on the subject of "Law Enforcement Against Big and Little Criminals," severely criticizing the Administration for what he characterized as its "inefficiency" in hunting down and prosecuting the "big criminals"—trusts and war contract profiteers.

"If, under the guidance of the Attorney General," said Mr. Undermyer, "these war frauds are exposed as rapidly and effectively as he has acted in the trust cases that have been handed to him, the sooner the Administration employs real lawyers and selects another agency for the purpose the better."

*Calls Him "Hopelessly Unfit"*  
He is hopelessly unfit by training and temperament for that great office, which in many respects the most important, as it is the most powerful, in the government next to that of the President, is the office of Attorney General. He is a man who has no great lawyer, a trained executive and a man free from political contact or environment.

The idea of placing at the head of that department of all others a political manager as a connecting link between the Administration and big business fairly makes one's blood boil. No man who is a politician and who is a lawyer would not have done it. That appointment has put its stamp on the present Administration.

Referring to the ease with which the clutches of the law slip through his fingers, he said it was "not an exaggerated figure of speech to say that the administration of justice has broken down," adding that "the reputation of the house of justice is a lawyer would not have done it."

Mr. Undermyer drew the parallel between the lax treatment of the "big criminal" during the recent prevalence of violent crime and the type of justice meted out to the wealthy person or corporation. He cited the case of a New York judge who boasted of having imposed sentences aggregating 230 years "as a day's work well done," and on the other hand, the record of the so-called "sugar trust cases," in which a distribution of fines has just been entered about twelve years after the suit was begun.

*Charges Federal Delay*  
It was during his discussion of the so-called open-price trade associations uncovered by the Lockwood committee during its investigation of the housing situation that the Attorney General drew the fire of the counsel. Mr. Undermyer told how much evidence with respect to the "big criminal" had been involved had been handed over to the Department of Justice for action.

"It is more than a year since these cases were brought to the attention of the Department of Justice," he said. "The preliminary proofs in support of them had been gathered by the committee. Prosecution has been begun on a case which has involved more than a dozen or more important ones on which the department has taken no action whatever."

At the same time, the statute of limitations is running against the offenses; the witnesses and proofs are scattering; and the chances of successful action are diminishing day by day.

"I do not mean by this attack on these so-called trade associations to ignore the honest, legitimate ones. The latter constitute, I should say, about 60 per cent of all trade associations and business combinations."

*Good Ones Need No Guidance*  
"The distinguishing feature of these laudable and public-spirited channels of co-operative effort is that their membership is not confined to a party or a group of persons. They are open to all who wish to join them, to invoke the aid or advice of the Secretary of Commerce or of the Department of Justice or of any other public body to determine what they can or cannot lawfully do to keep them from violating the law or to guide them through the twilight zone between legality and illegality, nor is it proper for a Cabinet officer to assume the responsibility of such guidance."

*Varotta Gets Warning As Kidnap Confesses*  
Italians throughout the city knew yesterday that Robert Raffaele, convicted as a kidnaper of Giuseppe Varotta, had made a confession in Sing Sing prison, and the police redoubled their vigilance with which they have been guarding Salvatore, father of the kidnaped and murdered boy.

## Russia to Make Treaties Based on German Plan

MOSCOW, May 17 (By The Associated Press).—After receiving the report of M. Joffe, one of the Russian delegation at Genoa, who has just returned here, the Russian executive committee resolved that Russia shall make arrangements in the future with other countries on the basis of the Rapallo agreement with Germany.

M. Joffe declared that the chief result of the Genoa conference was "the burial of the Entente," as France was now to be isolated.

## Harding Calls Steel Men to Discuss Rates

Forty Leaders of Industry Invited to White House Dinner To-night; Freight Cuts May Be Main Topic

Merger Also to Come Up

Coal Strike and 8-Hour Day Other Subjects; Rail Executives Asked Saturday

WASHINGTON, May 17.—President Harding, it became known today, has invited about forty of the country's leading steel manufacturers to a dinner at the White House to-morrow night. While official comment was withheld as to the purpose of the gathering, the fact that the President had previously given notice of his intention to have sixteen or twenty presidents of the larger railroad lines in conference at the White House Saturday night gave grounds for the general understanding that transportation matters would be taken up with the steel manufacturers at the earlier gathering.

It is understood that the matter of transportation rates and the possibility of securing downward revision immediately, even if not ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be discussed with the railroad executives. The steel interests, it is said in some quarters, are vitally concerned in rate reduction in view of a semi-Administration proposal to have downward rate revision accomplished by lowering freights on heavy basic commodities before attempting general percentage reduction on all freight.

*May Discuss Eight-Hour Day*  
In addition to this, President Harding is known to have taken particular interest in proposals to obtain a more general observance of eight-hour-day operation in the steel industry. This may also be discussed to-morrow night.

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*May Take Up Coal Strike*  
The invitation of President Harding to the steel men was believed in New York to be chiefly in connection with the pending merger of the steel companies. It was also thought that a number of coal men have also been asked to attend, the coal strike would be discussed.

It was understood that among those to whom President Harding had extended invitations were Elbert H. Gary, chairman, and James A. Farrell, secretary, of the United States Steel Corporation; Charles M. Schwab, chairman, and Eugene G. Crow, president, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; William E. Corey, chairman of Midvale; John A. Topping, chairman of Republic Iron and Steel; L. E. Block, chairman of Inland Steel, and J. Leonard Replogle.

## Krupps Lease 50,000 Acres in South Russia

Reported in Berlin That Land Is To Be Turned to Agriculture

By Wireless to The Tribune  
(Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.)  
BERLIN, May 17.—A step toward the reconstruction of Russia under the new Russo-German treaty was seen today in the report that the Krupp interests, with headquarters at Essen, have leased 50,000 acres of land in southern Russia and are planning to develop it agriculturally.

It was reported here that Otto L. Wiegand, German Ambassador to the United States, who resigned as director of the Krupp works to accept the Washington post, will confer with Herbert Hoover, chairman of the American Relief Administration, on the possibility of co-operation between the Krupps and the Relief Administration in raising crops on the land under an agreement that will give a share of the profits to the relief organization for use in feeding the starving Russians.

The Krupp interests are said to be anxious to avoid the suspicion that they are planning to use the land as a site for munitions works.

## Midvale Up On Rumor of Schwab Deal

Stock of Steel Company Reaches Highest Mark of Year in Belief Bethlehem Is to Absorb It

Chadbourne Denies Blow to Merger

Attorney Asserts 6 Company Merger Is Proceeding, Despite Alleged Shift

Concentrated buying of Midvale Steel and Ordnance shares on the Stock Exchange yesterday was associated with reports that overtures had been made by Charles M. Schwab and his associates in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for control of the company. The stock, which gained 4½ points net at the close and reached a new high for the year at 45½, advanced spectacularly in the afternoon while conferences were still going on at the offices of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., between members of the six company group, including the Midvale company, which was represented by William E. Corey, chairman.

Although Thomas L. Chadbourne, legal representative of the six companies endeavoring to reach an agreement for a merger of their interests, again denied that any deal was pending between Midvale and Bethlehem, Wall Street was inclined to look upon the acquisition of the Corey concern as more than a possibility. Should Mr. Schwab make an offer attractive enough for Mr. Corey to accept, that would leave the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Republic Iron and Steel, Inland Steel, Brier Hill and Steel Tube to carry on the merger negotiations.

*Chadbourne Denies Dicker*  
Should Midvale be taken over by the Bethlehem-Lackawanna combine, it is believed that it would be only a question of time when Republic would be acquired.

It can be said with the fullest confidence that if Midvale Steel officials at any time commence negotiations with Bethlehem or any other company the executive of the so-called six-company merger will be notified immediately. Mr. Corey, Midvale's chairman, is one of the most honorable gentlemen I have ever known, and he would not think of doing anything underhanded or covert. If he is approached by Bethlehem we will know it, and there has been no notice served on us.

*Must Limit Capitalization*  
Similarly, when Lackawanna began negotiations with Bethlehem, Mr. Downes, the company's president, informed every member of our group of the move, and there was nothing secret about that. Mr. Downes was absolutely honorable throughout the negotiation, although I will admit that we did not think the Lackawanna-Bethlehem merger would be consummated.

*Warden's Life Threatened*  
"The drastic action will be taken," said the warden. "We cannot afford to jeopardize property and life. This is war—the hoodlums started it and they will be begging for mercy before the police arrive."

To the numerous threats and "tips" of violence received by the police and State's Attorney's office in the last few days was added a letter threatening death to William West, warden of the county jail, where Mader, Murphy and Shea are confined.

The police are trying to trace the letter received by Chief Fitzmorris immediately after the first round-up of bombers. The letter contains the threat that if there is one labor man in jail by Saturday night fires will start in every corner of the city simultaneously. The letter declared the Haymarket riot was caused by conditions similar to those that exist today.

Last night came in the midst of the clearing up of the murders of Lieutenant Terrence Lyons and Policeman Thomas Clark. The case against Murphy, Shea and Mader is said to have been strengthened by admissions of Mrs. Margaret Miller, wife of John Miller, driver of the bombers' car on the night Lyons and Clark were slain. She is said to have made a detailed confession of her knowledge of the crime.

According to Mrs. Miller's alleged confession, Miller and three bombers started from the Miller residence in a battered car owned and driven by Miller. They had talked over orders, presumably received from Mader, Murphy and Shea, before leaving. The men were gone an hour, Mrs. Miller said.

## U.S. Insists That Russia Must Get Back to Work

Soviet Government Must Restore Production Before Any Question of Recognition Is Considered, Washington Reaffirms

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Any question of the recognition by the United States of the Russian Soviet government lies beyond the time when restoration of productivity in Russia shall have been set in motion by that country itself, according to an authoritative outline of the attitude of the American government obtained to-day. Refusal to participate both in the Genoa conference and in the proposed commission consideration of Russian affairs at The Hague, it was added, was based on the conviction that such a restoration could not be hoped for under the terms outlined in the Russian memorandum of May 11 at Genoa.

In the meantime the United States is ready to embark with other powers on a purely scientific investigation of conditions in Russia with a view to recommendations as to steps necessary for the commercial and industrial revival of that country, but it will have no part in any such deliberations which even imply a recognition of the Soviet regime and would tend to "perpetuate delusions" among the Russian people.

In the American view, the Russian Genoa memorandum, from which it appeared the proposal for the sessions at The Hague was an offshoot, would have exactly the effect in Russia. That memorandum, referred to by Mr. Hughes, in declining the invitation to The Hague, stands as an "impossible barrier to the establishment of any relations with Russia," it was said.

During the day it was disclosed that an original French suggestion from Genoa, seeking to draw out an expression from the Washington government as to its attitude toward what was construed here to be a proposed purely economic investigation of Russian affairs by a joint international commission, had met with a wholly sympathetic reply, although no specific acceptance was sent.

That exchange was hardly on the cables before the formal invitation to The Hague was received and proved to be a wholly different matter since it was presumably proposed as a result of the Russian memorandum of May 11. The message rejecting the formal invitation was expedited in the hope of avoiding any confusion.

There seems to have arisen some misunderstanding in European capitals, nevertheless, and the very positive reaffirmation of the American position here to-day undoubtedly was designed to clear away any misapprehensions.

*Speaking in Brooklyn, Governor Says Party Candidate This Fall Will Stand on Pledges Performed*  
Governor Miller told the Kings County Republican Committee at Manual Training High School in Brooklyn last night that the gubernatorial candidate of the party this fall will stand on a platform of pledges performed. Governor Miller did not say who that candidate would be, but the warmth of his response extended him after he had been introduced by United States Senator Calder showed clearly whom the Kings County Republicans want for their candidate.

*Pleased With Progress in the Transit Problem; Hopes for Co-operation*  
Governor Miller told the Kings County Republican Committee at Manual Training High School in Brooklyn last night that the gubernatorial candidate of the party this fall will stand on a platform of pledges performed.

*Two Classes a Menace*  
"There are two classes of people that are the greatest menaces in this country to-day," said the Governor. "One of them consists of those without scruple, without conscience, without honor, without principle, who are ready to place or profit or personal ambition or attempt to corrupt the electorate, to poison the minds of the people, to beguile the people on the pretense that they are their friends, when they merely seek to debauch them."

The other class is the opposite extreme. No less dangerous because they furnish ammunition for the debauchers to which I have alluded are those who think that because they possess power they may exercise it as they please, that because they possess property they may use it as they please, that public interests, that from habit or desire to have come to think that they the people, to direct the destinies of the people, but that their direction must be along the line of putting money in their own pockets. I want to say that neither of those classes has any interest whatever with your present administration.

*Pleased at Transit Progress*  
In his discussion of the transit problem the Governor said that the city administration has been spurred (The Governor's voice lingered affectionately over the word) to some action and that, at least, after the long delays from which you suffered, it now looks as though the plans already made, the routes already mapped, the lines already established, will be put into effect at some time in the near future with the co-operation of the city administration, going to be completed. That is hopeful and I am hopeful that those favorable symptoms will become progressive.

*Opposes Germany's Exclusion*  
Tschitcherine renewed his objection to the exclusion of Germany from The Hague meeting. His expressions of fear from Russia's neighbors drew from Lloyd George a long statement that was understood by the Russian and Polish delegates, in which the British Premier assured Tschitcherine that no nation wanted to jump at Russia, that Baron Janin, at London, 2 o'clock Friday afternoon and that Barlow and his group of delegates would follow an hour later. He said that the inclusion of the invitation to The Hague was marked an admixture of protests, demands, suggestions and expressions of fear for Russia's safety, while the conference was in progress.

*Jersey Vegetables Sent To Boston by Airplane*  
FRAMINGHAM, Mass., May 17.—Arrival at the army field here this afternoon of a big five-passenger airplane carrying 1,000 pounds of vegetables gathered in New Jersey gardens this morning made possible service of those vegetables for dinner in Boston homes to-night.

The plane, piloted by William N. De Wald, formerly of the 131st Pursuit Squadron, U. S. A., covered the distance of about 450 miles in five hours actual flying time.

## Europe Signs Truce To-day, Russia to Go To The Hague

Powers at Genoa, Including Moscow and Berlin, to Agree to Non-Aggression Till Jan. 26, Next

Final Session of Parley To-morrow

Lloyd George Appeals to America to Participate; Will Seek Conditions for Acceptance by U. S.

By Wilbur Forrest  
*Special Cable to The Tribune*  
(Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.)  
GENOA, May 17.—The Genoa economic conference will end Friday with a plenary session, after which the various delegations will entrain for home.

To-morrow a meeting of the full political commission of the conference will be held, with both Russian and German delegates in attendance, at which all the nations will agree to a non-aggression truce, binding all of Europe to live in a state of peace and territorial status quo until January 26, 1923.

The Hague invitation, which Russia formally accepted to-day provided for a truce from the opening of the gathering in Holland, June 15, until October 26, in which interval a settlement of the Russian problem is hoped for, but the powers agreed to-day to extend this truce another three months.

In connection with the truce it was agreed, at the suggestion of Georg Tschitcherine, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, that peace zones should be established along the Russian frontier to prevent inadvertent clashes there while The Hague parley was in progress.

The signatory nations will be bound under the terms of the truce not to sign any separate agreements with the Bolsheviks while the truce is in effect.

*Separate Appeal to America*  
Premier Lloyd George's separate appeal to the United States, which, the Tribune correspondent understands, has gone forward to Washington, remains the chief hope of the powers here that America will participate in The Hague meeting. The British Premier's communication is said to throw more light on certain phases of the attitude of the powers in adjourning the meeting here and reconvening at The Hague. The western powers may follow up these explanations with a joint note asking the Washington Administration to set forth the conditions under which it would take part in the conference.

Tschitcherine's demand that the non-aggression truce apply to the Soviet republics allied with Russia, such as Azerbaijan, Georgia, and the Far Eastern Republic, was agreed to by the powers. The political sub-commission, at which the Bolshevik spokesman presented this, together with other proposals, was agreed to by the powers. The original Hague proposal to make it clear that references to "the Soviet Republic" include all the federated states. The Japanese, who have been added to the conference, have been asked to agree to accept this amendment, subject to ratification by the Tokyo parliament.

*Dutch Give Reds Assurance*  
The Bolshevik objection to The Hague as a meeting place was overruled. The powers gave assurances that the Russians would be fully protected and would have all the rights and facilities accorded to the delegates of other nations.

At the conference has already decided to refer all questions aside from Russian relations and the non-aggression truce to the League of Nations, to hold a meeting of the full political commission will wind up all the real business here and Friday's plenary session will be nothing more than a farewell.

Lloyd George had a private conference this afternoon with the chief French and Italian delegates, Louis Barthou and Carlo Schanzer, at which a few final details were amicably arranged. Lloyd George announced that Lloyd George probably would depart for London at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon and that Barlow and his group of delegates would follow an hour later.

There is no doubt that the two systems are irreconcilable," said Lloyd George, "but after all there is a great amount of private property in Russia."

## Experts Find No Trace Of Blackstone Meteorite

Singed Freetops and Scared Darkies Are Only Clues Left by Aerial Visitor

NORFOLK, Va., May 17.—Experts sent out to find the meteorite which startled the people of Blackstone, Va., last week have so far failed in the quest.

Nearly everybody living in a radius of fifty miles of Blackstone heard or saw the meteorite. It exploded in the air, and the fragments, which were of various sizes, had done except burned tops of trees in a small pine forest. The meteorite before it exploded, illuminated the country for many miles. Chickens came down from their roosts during the illumination, and many people left their homes.

Experts have failed to find particles of the meteorite, by which they hoped to ascertain of what it was composed. The negro inhabitants of Blackstone and adjacent suburbs were greatly disturbed by the meteorite. It was the subject of sermons for negro preachers at camp meetings and it will be talked about again in colored churches next Sunday.

Three negro farmers were discussing the meteorite when one of the experts, searching for some trace of it came upon them.

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## Classified Advertisements

for Sunday's Tribune must reach the publication office of The Tribune not later than 4 P. M. Saturday.